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# CACHE

## *National Forest*

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
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APR 1 - 1963

C & R-PREP.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE / INTERMOUNTAIN REGION



# RECREATION SITES

N A M E		Map Number	Map Location	Elevation	Season	Camping Units	Fishing	Boating	Lake	Stream
Eight Mile Creek 2 sites		1	G-2	6800	June-Sept.	13	X			X
Emigration		2	G-4	7000	June-Sept.	20				
Paris Spring		3	H-5	7000	June-Sept.	*	X			X
Cub River - 2 sites		4	G-5	6000	June-Oct.	42	X			X
St. Charles		5	H-6	6300	May-Oct.	*	X			X
Porcupine		6	H-6	7000	May-Oct.	10	X			X
High Creek		7	F-7	5500	May-Oct.	*	X			X
Bloomington Lake		8	G-6	9000	July-Sept.	4		X	X	X
Bridger		9	F-9	5000	May-Oct.	5				X
Spring Hollow		10	F-9	5200	May-Oct.	7	X			X
Hatties Grove and Twin Bridges		11	G-8	5300	May-Oct.	10	X			X
Guinavah and Malibu		12	F-9	5200	May-Oct.	25	X			X
Preston Valley		13	G-9	5500	May-Oct.	8	X			X
Lodge		14	G-9	5600	May-Oct.	10	X			X
Wood		15	G-9	5600	May-Oct.	12	X			X
Tony Lake		16	G-8	8100	July-Sept.	80	X		X	
* Picnicking Only										

N A M E		Map Number	Map Location	Elevation	Season	Camping Units	Fishing	Boating	Lake	Stream
Red Banks		17	G-8	5900	June-Oct.	12	X			X
Blacksmith Fork Left Fork - 2 sites		18	G-10	5600	June-Oct.	10	X			X
Blacksmith Fork Right Fork - 3 sites		19	F-10	5600	June-Oct.	15	X			X
Box Elder		20	D-12	5200	May-Oct.	15				
Willard Basin		21	D-13	9000	July-Sept.	5				
Monte Cristo		22	H-12	8400	June-Sept.	35				
Pineview Reservoir 1 site		23	E-14	5000	May-Oct.	12	X	X	X	
Magpie		24	F-14	5200	May-Oct.	*	X			X
Botts		25	G-14	5200	May-Oct.	*	X			X
South Fork		26	G-14	5200	May-Oct.	*	X			X
Meadows		27	G-14	5200	May-Oct.	26	X			X
Willows		28	G-14	5200	May-Oct.	13	X			X
Snow Basin - 2 sites		29	E-14	6200	June-Oct.	20				
Pineview Reservoir 4 sites		30	E-14	5000	May-Oct.	41	X	X	X	



# THE CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

The Cache National Forest straddles a portion of the boundary between northern Utah and southeastern Idaho, and extends from the Weber River on the south to Soda Springs on the north. It includes the Bear River Range and the north end of the Wasatch Mountains. The canyons run primarily east and west from a central north-south divide. This land of many uses is rugged and mountainous with several small mountain lakes, numerous springs, and streams and sink holes, and high mountain basins.

The Cache National Forest derives its name from Cache Valley. This valley was first known as Willow Valley, but as trappers began to cache their furs here the name was changed by common usage to Cache Valley. Jim Bridger and a party of Rocky Mountain Fur Company trappers came to the valley for the first time in 1824. During the 1850's many of the communities surrounding the Cache National Forest were settled. Franklin, Idaho, is recognized as the first established community in Idaho.

The central portion of the forest was created at the request of the residents of Cache and Rich Counties, Utah, for the purpose of controlling grazing by sheep and cattle. Up to that time the watersheds were so heavily grazed and abused that summer floods and mud-rock flows resulted. After nearly every summer storm the water was polluted with sand and silt. Because of this, Theodore Roosevelt on May 5, 1903, by Presidential proclamation, established the Logan Forest Reserve under the United States Department of the Interior. In 1907 it became the Logan National Forest under the Department of Agriculture; and finally in 1908, the name was changed to Cache National Forest. Since 1908, the area of the forest has been increased by additional proclamations. The most recent additions were made by proclamations of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, adding Wells-ville Mountain and parts of the Ogden River Drainage to the Cache National Forest for watershed protection and rehabilitation.



## RECREATION

The public is invited to enjoy the many outdoor recreation opportunities on the Cache National Forest. Picnicking, camping, hiking, riding, boating, sightseeing, hunting, and fishing are particularly popular. The abundance and variety of flora and fauna and interestingly exposed geologic features make attractive study materials for amateur as well as professional scientists, artists, and photographers.

More than 60 campground and picnic sites have been developed to meet the ever-increasing demands for outdoor recreation on the Cache National Forest. Sites are designed to maintain a natural atmosphere. Facilities are limited to those needed for your safety and for protection of the Forest. The most popular recreation sites are located on the map, and from the companion chart you can determine the facilities and recreation opportunities available at or near each site.

Additional recreation sites and areas are being planned for development to keep pace with the growing demands for outdoor recreation. The most highly developed and heavily used recreation areas on the Cache National Forest are Pineview Reservoir, Logan Canyon, South Fork of Ogden River, Snow Basin, Blacksmith Fork River, Cub River, Emigration Canyon, and St. Charles Canyon. Special-use permits allow private enterprise to develop boating and winter sports areas. Snow Basin, 17 miles by paved highway east of Ogden, and Beaver Mountain, 29 miles east of Logan, are two of the larger winter sports developments.

Some of the special attractions are:

- Jardine Juniper about 15 miles up Logan Canyon. This gnarled old tree was a seedling about 3,000 years ago. It can be found at the end of a steep trail — a worthwhile reward for an invigorating 1½ mile hike.
- Minnetonka Cave in St. Charles Canyon, about eight miles west of St. Charles, Idaho. This cave, extending about 2,200 feet into the limestone mountain, contains beautiful stalagmite and stalagmite formations. Guided tours are conducted from June to September.
- Hardware Ranch in Blacksmith Fork Canyon. Each winter a herd of elk is fed here. Visitors are given free rides on sleighs to see the elk.
- Logan Canyon, between Logan and Bear Lake on Highway 89. It is most spectacular when the leaves are changing colors in the fall, but it is enjoyed by many people the year round.
- Pineview Reservoir. Boating, water skiing and fishing are popular here.



Canyons offer a cool retreat from the oppressive summer heat of the valleys.

**Domestic livestock convert forage to meat, wool, and leather for man's benefit. Grazing must be moderate and well managed to prevent damage to native plants and mountain topsoil — nature's blotter for "walking" the water downhill.**



Hardware Ranch hosts up to 500 head of elk during severe winters.

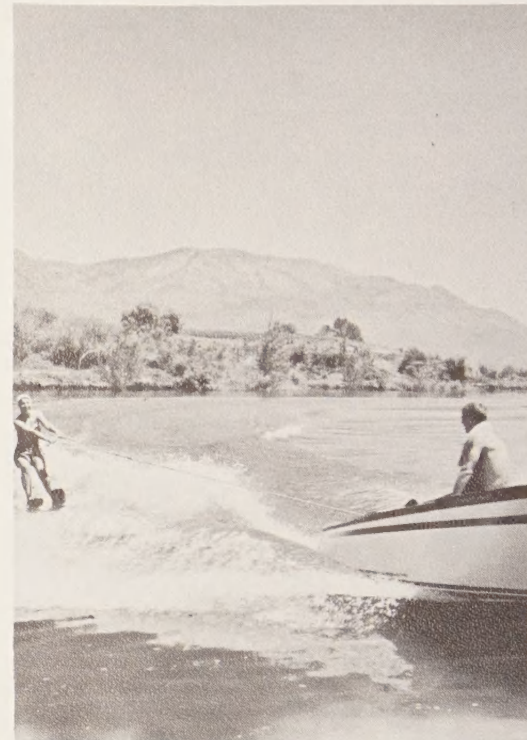
## WILDLIFE

Even though big-game animals are a great attraction on the Cache National Forest, there are many non-game species that make up the complex of native animals in the Region. Some of the more interesting ones are black bear, bobcat, cougar, mink, and fox. Most of these are common but not often seen except by those who take the time and precautions necessary to catch the animals unaware.

Mule deer and elk are abundant on the Cache National Forest and each year some 27,000 deer and elk hunters find good sport and good hunting here. Native upland game birds include blue, sharp-tailed, ruffed, and sage grouse.

The Hardware Ranch in Blacksmith Fork plays an important role in winter in managing part of the Cache elk herd. Owned and operated by the Utah State Fish and Game Department, it provides hay for elk during severe winter months. It often becomes a refuge and haven to about 500 storm-harrassed animals when deep snows cover their natural forage.

Several lakes and reservoirs and many miles of streams on the Forest provide excellent fishing for rainbow, native cutthroat, and German brown



Pineview Reservoir at the Forks of Ogden Canyon stores water for homes, agriculture, and industry, and offers many outdoor recreation opportunities.

trout. Although fishing pressure is heavy, excellent catches are made. German brown trout weighing up to 36 lbs. have been caught in the Logan River. Among the more popular fishing waters are Logan, Blacksmith Fork and Cub Rivers; Eight Mile, St. Charles and Bloomington Creeks; Tony Grove, White Pine, and Deep Lakes; and Pineview Reservoir. The ever-increasing interest and activity in hunting and fishing on the Cache National Forest require special attention to wildlife habitat management.

By law, the Forest Service is responsible for management of the land or wildlife habitat on the National Forests, and the State is charged with the protection and management of birds and game animals. Wildlife is a crop and as such must be harvested in order to keep a balance between the animals and their available food supply. The Forest Service, with the Departments of Fish and Game in Utah and Idaho, is formulating wildlife management programs to give sportsmen the best of hunting and fishing on the Cache National Forest without damage to the watersheds and in harmony with the use of the other resources.



# WATER FOR THE VALLEYS

The arid and semi-arid valleys of Utah receive but little rain. Often the loss of moisture through evaporation is greater than the entire rainfall; so, man's existence here is almost totally dependent upon water from higher elevations. Reaching skyward, the mountains "milk" the air of its moisture, which falls mostly in the form of snow. In the spring the melting snow filters through the sponge-like humus and percolates into the soil, to fill every crevice between the soil particles. Some of this stored water is used to nourish the vegetation which makes the soil reservoir possible. The remainder continues on its way downward through the soil and subsoils to recharge underground reservoirs or to emerge eventually as springs and seeps which collect into cold, clear mountain streams flowing to the thirsty valleys.

The mountainous watersheds of the Cache National Forest send down "liquid gold" to hundreds of farms and 45 communities in eight counties of Utah and Idaho and furnish water used in thirteen hydroelectric plants. Multiple-use management of water, recreation, timber, forage, and wildlife resources insures balanced use of the land and maintains healthy watersheds, or restores them to health if already damaged.

More than 1,000,000 acre-feet of water flows annually from the Cache National Forest — literally, the lifeblood of the land. Geological faults running parallel to the range of mountains give rise to several large springs. Some yield as much as 30 second-feet of water. Most widely known are Ricks Spring and DeWitt Spring in Logan Canyon; Big Spring which gives rise to the left-hand fork of Cub River; and Paris Spring in Paris Canyon.



Marine animal fossils are displayed on large faces of stone on the mountain slopes. This exhibit is located along U.S. Highway 89 in Logan Canyon.





Jardine Juniper, believed to be over 3,000 years old, is 8 feet in diameter, 27 feet in circumference, and 44 feet tall — the largest and oldest known of its kind.

## TIMBER

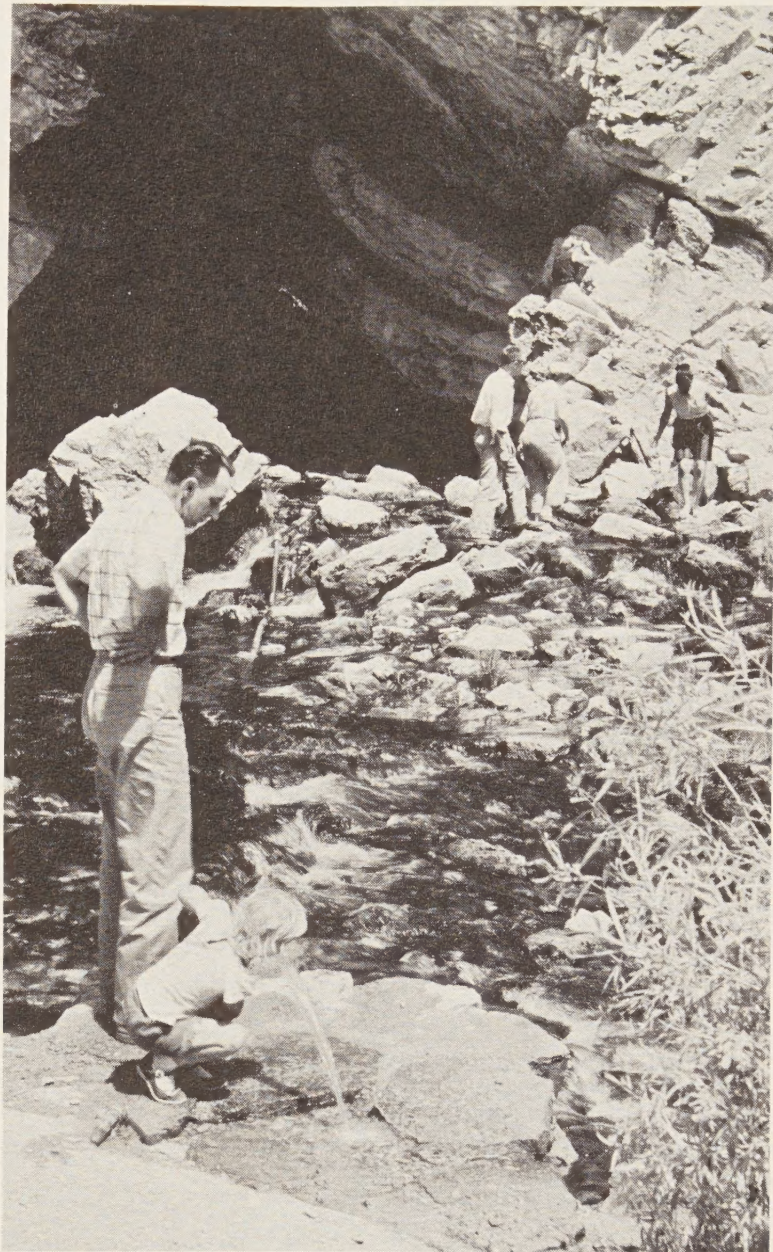
Timber production from what is now the Cache National Forest played an important role in the early days of settlement and development of the nearby valleys. Because of the lack of suitable roads and trails into the timbered areas, logging was mostly done in the winter when men were not needed in the fields and the snow and ice formed a smooth blanket over the rocks, brush, gullies, and streams.

As the population of the valley increased, the demand for lumber grew. From 1870 to 1900 an estimated one-half billion board feet were removed from the mountains near Cache Valley alone. In 1877 a large number of ties were cut from Blacksmith Fork for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Trees six to eight inches in diameter were felled, trimmed, and hewed in place. The ties were dragged to the riverbank and then pushed into the stream in the spring when the water flow was at its peak. They were then floated via Blacksmith Fork, Logan and Bear Rivers to Corrinne, Utah, an important railroad junction at the time.

Before establishment of the National Forest, timber was free for the taking, there were no restrictions on the logger and only the choice



Ricks Spring in Logan Canyon is one of several large springs gushing from geologic faults on the Cache National Forest.



trees on the easily accessible parts of the forest were cut. Forest fires burned uncontrolled and without attention. Now, National Forest timber products are sold to the highest bidder and the Forest Ranger designates the trees to be cut. Using proved management practices he assures continuous and maximum growth of the remaining trees, and provides for new trees to sprout and perpetuate the forest. Fires, when they occur, are quickly controlled.

The timber resource plays an important part in the local economy, and many people in nearby communities obtain a livelihood from the cutting and manufacture of timber from the National Forest. As with other resources, timber is managed on a sustained yield basis. Detailed studies to determine the volume and annual growth of timber on the Cache National Forest indicate that about five million board feet of sawtimber and other wood products — enough to build about 500 homes — can be harvested year after year indefinitely.

Roads to timbered areas provide access for logging, recreation, hunting, and fishing. They are used by the Forest Ranger in protecting and managing all the forest resources.



# ROCKS AND MINERALS

The mountains of the Cache National Forest offer excellent opportunities for investigation and study by students of geology. Logan Canyon lays bare 200 million years of geologic history for the student to read and interpret. This canyon, carved by the ceaseless force of the river for many ages, is nearly a mile deep. The cross section of rock strata reveals formations from the Cambrian through the Pennsylvanian geologic eras. The rocks are largely sedimentaries such as limestones, sandstones and shales.

During the Ordovician period a great sea covered North America, and fossils of marine animals are now displayed on large faces of stone on the mountain slopes.

Evidences of the Pleistocene or glacial epoch are found in the form of small, fresh-water lakes and glacial moraines. At least 11 glaciers existed in this area. At the heads of many canyons they scoured out steep-walled cirques and U-shaped valleys, and left moraines along their edges. During this period Lake Bonneville lapped the face of the Wasatch Range in Cache Valley. Streams dropped their silt where they entered the lake, forming the deltas distinctly visible today.

Exposed rock formations are generally unmineralized and there is now little mining activity in the area. However, as with most parts of the West, it was thoroughly combed in the 1800's by prospectors in their search for a rich strike. Several mines were established, but none were profitable enough to continue operating.

Practically all of the Cache National Forest is still open to mineral prospecting and oil and gas exploration.

## TAMING A MOUNTAIN

It has been said, "To abuse the mountain is to ruin the valley." The truth of these words of wisdom was effectively demonstrated when floods gushed forth from canyons in the Wellsville and Willard Mountains, wreaking havoc and death in the valley.

One hot summer day in 1923, a dark billowy cloud appeared, seemingly from nowhere, and settled around the basins and peaks of Willard Mountain. The farmers and ranchers in the valley were pleased and filled with hopeful expectations that the long, hot dry spell would be broken at last, if only for a few minutes or a few hours. Experience had taught them such storms were local in nature and of short duration; but that where they occurred, the raindrops pounded energetically and mercilessly at the vegetation, soil, and rocks on which they fell. Small as they were, these storms were welcome — perhaps more weeds would clothe the mountain for hungry livestock; perhaps the creeks would swell with water to be spread over



additional thirsty acres. Suddenly the storm broke, venting its fury upon abused and denuded Willard Basin. It didn't last long — only a few minutes — but the raindrops fell fast and furiously, puddling the bare soil surface so water could not enter. Thus, the water ran down the steep hillside, first in tiny sheets, then rivulets, converging into larger and larger streams to form a raging torrent, gouging the soil and picking up rocks and mud along the way. This churning mass roared out of Willard Canyon and onto the town of Willard. Two people were killed, some others narrowly escaped death and many were injured. In the early morning of July 31, 1936, another similar flood came to Willard. Together these floods damaged or destroyed forty homes, many truck gardens and orchards, and a hydroelectric plant. They damaged the municipal and irrigation water supply systems and tied up highway and railroad traffic.

The first flood was considered an act of God and man seemed unconcerned, but the second flood moved people to action. Public-spirited citizens arranged to have the damaged mountain land placed in public ownership and added to the Cache National Forest. The Forest Service embarked on a contour trenching and revegetation program. Grazing and timber cutting were discontinued. Intensive fire prevention measures reduced the number of fires, and an aggressive fire control organization doused them quickly when they occurred.

The result? There have been no floods of serious proportions from Willard Canyon since 1936, although storms estimated to be of greater intensity and longer duration than those that caused the 1923 and 1936 floods have occurred since then.

The Willard Mountain story has been sequelled in other watersheds on the Cache National Forest, including Wellsville Mountain and parts of the Ogden River Drainage.



**Flood source areas in Willard Basin were contour trenched and seeded to grass to help prevent floods from torrential summer storms.**





**Quaking aspen, once thought useful only for watershed cover and aesthetics in the west, is becoming increasingly important as a timber tree. Used for many years for producing packing material (excelsior), it is now used as core stock for furniture and doors.**

## FORAGE

The valleys near the Cache National Forest were first settled about 1850. From then until about 1880 a good and growing livestock business was established by the settlers. The mountains provided excellent summer range and in the winter most of the stock was fed in the valleys. About 1880, large bands of transient sheep began using the high country. Fierce competition developed between the herds to beat one another to the best grazing areas. Soon after the snowbanks melted in the spring, the whole mountain was grazed and competition continued for those areas that were less heavily grazed the first, second, or third time over, or where summer rains had favored regrowth of the grasses and other forage plants. "Old Timers" recall that dust clouds stirred up by the sheep in the mountains could frequently be seen from the valleys.

Such uncontrolled use resulted in less feed for the livestock and great damage to the watersheds. Consequently, the quality of the water issuing from the canyons was reduced and floods

from summer storms increased in frequency. It is understandable then that people living in surrounding valleys petitioned for establishment of the Logan Forest Reserves to control grazing for watershed protection and to stabilize local livestock operations.

By carefully managing livestock use on the National Forests, the Forest Service has gradually improved range and watershed conditions. However, in some areas, much remains to be done through range seeding, the control of undesirable plants such as sagebrush and improved livestock management practices.

The grazing of cattle and sheep is an important use of the Cache National Forest, and the forage produced on the high mountain ranges fills a real need in rounding out the yearlong livestock operations of nearby ranches. Some 570 permittees graze 12,000 cattle and 60,000 sheep on the Cache National Forest during the summer months each year.



# MUTIPLE USE

Multiple-use and sustained-yield management of National Forests has a firm background in law, regulations, and policy. The Forest Service is directed by Congress under the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act (Public Law 87-517) to administer and manage all renewable resources (recreation, forage, timber, water, and wildlife habitat) for sustained and harmonious use.

The term "multiple use" means the management of all the renewable surface resources of the National Forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of all the American people.

Harmonious and coordinated management of outdoor recreation, forage, timber, watershed, and wildlife is achieved by giving consideration to their relative values, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

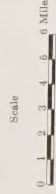
## INFORMATION

Additional information about outdoor recreation opportunities on the Cache National Forest can be obtained by writing or visiting the Forest Supervisor's office in the Federal Building at Logan, Utah, or Forest Ranger offices located at Randolph, Utah; Paris, Idaho; Preston, Idaho; Ogden, Utah; and Logan, Utah. These offices are open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Your visit will be welcome.





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
EDWARD P. CLIFF, CHIEF  
**CACHE NATIONAL FOREST**  
**UTAH AND IDAHO**  
BOISE AND SALT LAKE MERIDIANS  
1962



LEGEND

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| — National Forest Boundary          | — Trail  |
| — Adjacent National Forest Boundary | — Forest Supervisors Headquarters                  |
| — Paved Road                        | — Ranger Station                                   |
| — Dirt Road                         | — Guard or Ranger Station not Permanently occupied |
| — Primitive Road                    | — Improved Recreation Area                         |
| — U.S. Highway                      | — National Forest Land                             |
| — State Highway                     | — Alienated Land                                   |
| — Forest Development Roads          | — Urban Areas                                      |

